

National Intelligence makes a candid  
and avaricious reference to the flimsy  
evidence brought against Major Breckinridge by  
position press, in grateful contrast with  
the elaborate organs in this latitude. The  
speculations and opinions of such a courteous  
and loyal opponent as the Intelligencer un-  
usually, carry with them great weight  
and influence, and for this reason we call the  
attention of our readers to the following state-  
ment of our subscribers and correspon-  
dents in the Southern States have requested

urnish the authentic report of a speech  
ed by Mr. Breckinridge, during the  
ential campaign of 1856, at Tippecanoe,  
State of Indiana. In this speech Mr.

has naturally been revived at the present time with the utterance of opinions sym-

It then concludes with the following important admissions:

is distinguished from its predecessor, the Government of the United States, by the fact that the Government either to establish or to abolish slavery in the Territories, he doubts whether it has any expression of opinion in regard to the manner in which this inhabitant of the Territory, during their Territorial existence, could be expected to express any, under the forms of the Constitution. It cannot be doubted that his opinion would be expressed with the same freedom by Mr. Buchanan, when, alluding to differences that early obtained on this subject, he said, "I was not with them," he stated in his inaugural address that he had ever been of the opinion "that the Government of the United States has no authority to interfere with the rights of SLAVERY EVEN IN PROCEEDING TO STATE CONSTITUTION."

It is not so seldom that we see in these days of logical discussion, a man who, in reply to his opponents, that we place, with our record, the conclusive opinion of our official Intelligence. Fully convinced that will produce the effect of a bomb-shell on Bellevue camp in many sections of the State, we would not be astonished if some day we should see a "greatly enlarged," to lessen his force.

New York Tribune is jubilant over the action of Douglas & Co. to Protective Tariffs.

It rejoices as follows:

Douglas, who never voted for a tariff was a reformed one, and never evinced any hostility to the tariff. He has taken any kindred measures, now late, in a speech to the Philadelphia, that Congress will not be able to resist. It cannot attend to *and provide for the national interests of the country* (La Tribune). He has been the best that has been capped by his able and trusty lieutenant, A. Richardson, who, in his speech at Burlington, N. H., a few weeks ago, said:

"For the last four years, under the administration of Mr. Fremont, we have been agitating the question of slavery; that position does your commerce owe to the world? Has it not been the worst? During this administration, your present, in a time of profound peace, has been the best. We have not agitated the question. This administration, discussing the question, has involved us in a debt of over \$100,000,000."

His speech to Congress, distinctly, emphatically

[illegible]

the journals not to doubt Mr Douglas' support for the tariff—that if elected President will not change it. But if elected, he will not change it, he will still have a vote in the Senate in favor of the tariff—sounds like good news.

from the N. H. Democratic Standard.

Waiting for the Presidential Ticket—  
Udder Stumping for Himself.

Before when a man has received the highest honor of a nomination for the office of President of the United States, the usual formal acknowledgment of the honor is from the press and left the conducting of the canvass done, refraining even from writing to him.

But not so with Stephen A. Douglas—the moment of his nomination he has been stumped by the press, and the Presidency, and with an unbecoming dignity, misrepresenting his opposition to the tariff, and the tariff protectionists and disunionists. We know spectacle more disgusting to the true and honest American people than the demagogical state of public sentiment at the present time. The man who has taken to himself the right to represent the people should never be permitted to reach

Stephen A. Douglas is now, and has been, a mere demagogue. Before he became a full-fledged politician, even, he was despised by the broadest of the people. It is by the basest acts of the demagogue that he has become famous. In 1852 he attempted to secure the nomination for President by the trial of the party as "old fellows." In 1856 to obtain a compromise for his nomination as Vice President, he had to abuse the fugitives and his countrymen. Now he is going from State to State to city, town to town, stamping his name on the people's memory. What spectacle can be more revolting than this? What can more offend the people's sense of honor than this? What procedure shall be successful? Will not he, who will need upon the whole to be the most honest man, have more voice than he will gain by the tactics of advocating his own election to the people.

**Next Question and Answer.**

Y. S. Dickinson, in his speech before the New York Democratic State Convention, said that "the people of Douglas had no right to call it except its impudence and presumption."

Did not Johnson?

Dickinson—He is not nominated at  
 all. Dickinson is quite right; and the  
 sovereignty nominators have no  
 aim to regularity than their doctrines  
 Democracy.—*Constitution*.  
 or John Bell.—The Opposing a  
 are sick of John Bell. They would  
 now, if they had any way of getting  
 their present difficulties.  
 Savannah: Republicans seriously  
 pro- Bell and take up a South Caroli-  
 na plan. Hon. J. H. Hammond, and run  
 their fall to swallow, when he can't  
 acquiescence of the Republicans. Such  
 a man is used in withering indeed.—  
 write Federal Union, and and from  
 towards Federal Union and towards the